THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a negro boy named *GEORGE*; he is about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark color, a pert lively look, and in speaking is apt to stutter a little; he has lost most of his fore teeth, and has two or three distinct scars on his throat, occasioned by a rising some time since. Said boy was purchased about eighteen months since, from Mr. Mathew Cluff of Norfolk, at which place he was raised, but has frequently been to Elizabeth-City, in this State, and the boy said that he had been several times at sea. I expect that he will attempt to get either to Elizabeth-City or Norfolk. A reward of *Twenty Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing, or carrying off said boy under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Farmer.

Edgecombe County, N. C. }
October 10, 1827. }

☞ The Norfolk Herald and Elizabeth-City Star will please insert the above till forbid, and forward their accounts to the office of the Tarboro' Free Press.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Mary Jackson, about one mile from Elizabeth-City, on the road leading to Edenton. The dwelling is very comfortable for a small family, and has every necessary out house together with a good garden.

For terms apply to

Amalek Williams.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 3.

For Sale or Exchange,

A SOUTH AMERICAN JACK, quick to cover mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old.—He will be sold very low for Cash, or will be exchanged in Baltimore, for a superior saddle horse, or for a *bred* mare. The owner of him lives in town and has no farm.

Inquire of the Editor of the *American Farmer, Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received per Schooner Past-Master, from New York, a part of their fall supply of dry goods, consisting of

Blue Cloth, black do. steel mixed ditto, drab do. Cassimeres, Sattinetts, (a large assortment,) white, red, yellow and green Flannels, fancy chintz Prints, supr. do. Bombazetts plain & fig'd of all colors, fig'd rattinet cassimere and other Shawls all colors, Russia Duck, bird's-eye Diapers, white and grey lamb's wool half Hose, women's and men's blk. and white cotton, worsted and Silk Hose, Siberian and other Cravats, Counterpanes, rose and point Blankets, book Muslins, plaid Cloaks, Flushing Coa's, flagg and other Hkfs, Grecian Boots, Tippets, Italian sewing Silk, Swansdown Vestings, Checks, Guernsey Frocks, Irish Linens, linen Cambric, and linen Cambric Hkfs. cotton Umbrellas, Silk do. an assortment of negro Cloth, Leghorn Hats (a splendid assortment,) belt and other Ribbons, &c. &c. Also, mess, prime and cargo Pork, new Flour—with a general assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase three or four,

Likely Negro Boys,

Large enough to plough, for which I will give a liberal price.

Joseph H Pool.

Elizabeth-City, October 10. Bt

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm. Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls, and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tf

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CASS, printed, and for sale at
THIS OFFICE.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Elizabeth-City, the first of October, which if not taken out before the first of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

John S. Brigs, Thomas W. Buffer, Chandler Benges, William F. Banks, Sarah Beasly, Samuel Crocket 2, Elisha Chace, Miles Commander, Benjamin Crane, Enoch Choale, Loring Delano 2, William H. Davis, John S. Davis, Francis L. Dorson, John Davis, John C. Ehringhaus, George Eckel, Josiah Earl, Joseph Forter, W. W. Freshwater, Esq. Constant C. Green, Abram Gordon, John Hinds, John Kay 5, John Kowen, Manuel Morris, Nathl. Mitchett, John Martin, Lemuel C. Moore, Caleb Morris, Jesse Mongar, Tamer Nickson, Jno. Neal, Richard Nichols, Exum Newby, Benjamin Pritchet, Hugh S. Patrick, John Lexton, Mary Smith, Nicholas Sutton, John A. Shaw, Joseph B. Skinner, Sarah Symons, Gardner Stallings, Lemuel Sawyer, Charles O. Thomas, Eben Tuck, William Villis, Dr. Hales E. Waker 2, Elizabeth Warrington, Eadeoth D. Wyatt, William Weaver, Abner Williams, William Wilson 2, Elliott Whitehourst, Mr. —— Williams, Sarah Williams.

I. Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 17. Bt

To be drawn on the 7th of November, 1827, in New-York,

New York Consolidated Lottery,

No. 7.

$50,000 for $20 only.

SCHEME.

1	of	$50 000	is $50 000
1		20 000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		4,520 $3000 *of which is payable in land.*	
1		3 000	3,000
1		2 500	2,500
2		2,000	4,000

Besides many of $1,000, $5,000 & many smaller prizes.

☞ All orders addressed to Yates & McIntyre, Norfolk, (postage paid) will be promptly attended to.

Whole tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5.

Yates & McIntyre,

Market Square, Norfolk.

A thought for the Thoughtless.

It was affectingly said by Walsinham, prime Minister to England's boasted Queen, when rallied by those around upon his habitual seriousness, "Ah! my friends, while we laugh, all things are serious round us. God is serious, who exerciseth such patience towards us. Christ is serious, who shed his blood for us. The Holy Ghost is serious who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts. The Sacred Scriptures bring to our ears the most serious, and important things in the world. The Holy Sacraments represent to us the most serious and awful matters.—The whole creation is serious in serving God, and us. All that are in heaven, and in hell, are serious.—How then can *man* that hath one foot in the grave live in jest, and thoughtless levity!"

Nobody.

There is not a more arrant knave in all Christendom than a certain noted personage who goes by the name of *Nobody.*

If your furniture be broken or defaced, and you make inquiry of your kitchen folks, it presently appears from their testimony, that it was done by *Nobody.*

If your farming tools be lost or spoilt, and you inquire who lost or spoiled them, you will find it was *Nobody.*

If a false and scandalous story be told against you, and be breezed over town and country before you know it, and you try hard to find out the original author, nine chances in ten that it will turn out that *Nobody* made it.—[*Boston paper.*

Farmer's Repository.

Turnip Seed.

"Every farmer who wishes to have any of the varieties of turnip of a right kind, ought to save seed for himself. It is unnecessary to expect pure seed from the shops, unless an attention is paid to the rearing and winnowing processes, exceeding what is given by those usually concerned in these processes. Hence heavy losses are often sustained by cultivators, who trust to these agents; and this has been particularly the case with ruta baga."—[*Encyclopædia.*

Short-horned Cattle.—"There is reason to suppose, that short-horned cattle are not a native breed of Britain, but are imported from the continent; because they are chiefly found on the eastern coast, and are in many places called by the name of Dutch cattle. This breed differs from others in the shortness of their horns, and in being wider and thicker in their form or mould; consequently feeding to the most weight, and yielding the greatest quantity of tallow. With regard to their constitution, they are not so hardy as the long horned cattle, being thinner in the skin and requiring better food. They excel, however, in the three valuable particulars of producing the greatest quantity of beef, butter & milk."

[*Encyc. art. Agric.*

Grain.—"All sorts of grain ought to be cut, whenever the straw immediately below the ear is so dry, that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed; for then the grain cannot improve, as the circulation of the juices to the ear is stopped.—It matters not that the stalk below is green. Every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage, is attended with loss."—[*Sinclair.*

Stacking Corn.—"The practice of stacking corn on the ground, in the yard even though bottomed with loose straw, is exceptionable, part of the grain being apt to imbibe moisture, and the whole being liable to the depredations of vermin. Corn may be stacked in the open air, on corn stands built with brick or stone, or upon pillars made of cast iron or brick, without receiving the least damage. Where cast iron is accessible, that material is to be preferred, as no vermin can get up so slippery a surface. Seven or nine pillars of cast iron are sufficient for a common sized stack, with a frame of coarse wood, on which the corn is to be laid. The whole amount is often paid by the saving of a year. The pillars need be but about three feet high."

[*Ibid.*

The second Crop of Clover.—"It is a good practice to mix a portion of straw, particularly the straw of oats, with the second crop of clover. The straw absorbs the gases and moisture as they exhale from the hay, by which the straw acquires juices, and a flavor which is agreeable to cattle; the hay, which in other circumstances, would be spoiled, is in this manner cured, and the mixture is excellent food for cattle; while the harvesting of the grass or clover crop is accelerated."—[*Ibid*

Uses of Salt to Cattle, when given so that they may eat as they please.—"1. By allowing sheep to lick it, the rot may be effectually prevented.

"2. Cattle to whom lumps were given to lick, were thereby preserved from infectious disorders; cows are rendered more healthy, and by being induced to drink more, they give more milk.

"3. A small quantity pounded, was found very beneficial to horses, when new oats were given them, if the oats were at all moist; and is useful, with all kinds of moist food.

"4. It is said, that mixing a little common salt with the seed of oats, when sown, is an *effectual preventive* against the attacks of the grub, so injurious to the crops of oats in some parts of Britain."

[*Mosselman.*

Cure for Felons—Felons on the finger may be effectually cured, it is said, in three hours with a poultice of the size of a small bean, made of quick lime, slacked with soap, bound on the spot, and renewed every half hour.

Tooth Ache—2 drachms of alum reduced to an impalpable powder, and 7 drachms of nitrous spirit of either, mixed and applied to the tooth will prove effectual in ninety-five out of one hundred cases.

A soft word turneth away anger.

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO. II.

We have been accustomed to consider Canals as the cheapest means of communication and conveyance, through the interior of a country. At present an opinion is pretty well established by experience in Great Britain and our own country, where trial has been made in the greatest extent and perfection, that the Railroad is on many accounts superior, and ought to be preferred. The evidence now within our power is fortunately so full and conclusive, that to have our doubts removed, we need only to examine it for ourselves. After the failures and disappointments which North Carolina has suffered in her past efforts, we shall at least have learned the valuable lesson, to enquire faithfully and arrive at a full knowledge, before an application of the public funds. By a small expenditure properly directed in the employment of an Engineer, such as may be easily had in the United States, before commencing a public work, every thing relating to it may be estimated and fully ascertained to the satisfaction of all. This is the mode of doing such business, now practised in other States and other parts of the world, where works of this kind are carried on. Such men as Judge Wright, James Geddes and many others who have been long proved to possess practical skill and integrity in their profession as Civil Engineers, are at any time attainable upon proper enquiry, and a reasonable compensation for their services.—Nor should a single step be taken in commencing any work, until it is completely determined what are the terms, what are the means, and what are the advantages. We have had enough of precipitation, of unqualified undertakers, of schemes heedlessly commenced and then deserted in a half finished state, and altogether enough of wasted supplies.—This unfortunate mode of prosecuting plans of public improvement is rarely if ever witnessed in other countries, and here is not the least necessity for it here.

In the remarks now to be made, the object is to show in what respect Railroads are preferable to Canals.

1. It is obvious that in determining the course of a canal we must be continually hampered by the necessity of carrying it where there will be at all times a sure and sufficient supply of water. This occasions the meandering of canals along the banks of rivers, and leading them to intersect streams at proper places, so that their length is extended far more than would be necessary, could this circumstance so essential to *them*, be wholly set aside. It is not possible to give any general rule for determining the proportion of the whole line of a canal necessarily lost with a view to secure the proper quantity of water. It must differ according to the circumstances of every case. Perhaps, however, it would not be extravagant to say, with regard to canals of much extent, that at least one-fourth, if not one-third, is likely, to be added by this single object. It was estimated by the United States Engineers, that a canal from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, to pass by Washington to Baltimore, must be three hundred and ninety miles in length. By the same report, a Railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio, need not be more than two hundred and fifty miles. In this instance the Railway is only five-eighths of the Canal in length. In this distance of 390 miles by a Canal, one hundred and forty miles are saved by resorting to the Railroad. An exactly similar difference will evidently not apply in other examples, but this is one to show what an excess in length, and consequently of expense, is sometimes incurred by a canal on account of water, beyond what is necessary to a Railroad. Let us remember too that such a difference has its effects, not only in the first construction and expense of a Canal, but in all travelling and transportation upon it, and in the maintenance of it in repair through all future time.* It ought not to be omitted also, that when the repairing of a Canal becomes necessary, it is far more difficult, expensive, and interrupting to business, than that of a Railroad.

2. It is proved by experience that upon an average of one mile with another, a Railroad is less costly in its construction than a Canal. It is found in England, and there is reason to believe that

* See "Proceedings of sundry Citizens of Baltimore convened, &c.

it will apply no less in this country, that the expense of making a Canal is two o three times that of a Railroad. The excavation, or removal of earth or rocks for the former is much greater than for the later. The iron necessary is far less costly than we are apt to suppose, as will appear when something further shall be said upon the materials of public works, and the expense attending them. And let it be considered that a lock cannot be properly completed of substantial and durable materials for less than eight or ten thousand dollars, while the means of passing from one level to another by inclined planes or otherwise on a Railroad are easily provided, in comparison with locks.

3. At least as large a burden, or as many tons can be transported in the same time, and by the same force, upon a Railroad as upon a Canal. On this as well as every other article of this enumeration of advantages in favor of the Railroad, evidence will hereafter be given to the satisfaction of every man who would ingeniously and diligently inquire into this most important and interesting subject. It has been common to remark, and it has been until lately received as a maxim, that conveyance by water must always be less expensive than conveyance by land. This did continue true till by the perfection now attained in the construction of roads and carriages, it is no longer correct in a comparison of Rail roads, and Canals. Let it be considered that by firmness and solidity of construction in Railroads, burden to any amount may be carried upon them without damage to the road, and by the evenness and level of the iron rails, and the smoothness and perfection of make in the iron wheels that run upon them there comes to be less resistance from friction to the carriage, than from the water of the Canal to the boat that passes through it. From these two circumstances together, it must result, that the same horse power will be able to carry even more upon a Railroad, than upon a Canal. It is entreated of the reader not to imagine that this is romancing, or that it is said to answer a purpose. The correct comparison of advantages between these methods of transportation for produce and merchandize, and the evidence to satisfy our minds, if they be not already satisfied, will be more fully presented hereafter.

4. The expense consequent upon Canals, and forever attending them, in repairing and keeping them in good condition, and in the erection and maintenance of bridges over them, is greater than any such expense necessary to Railroads. When a Canal is made through a country, means must be provided at convenient distances for crossing them, to prevent the communication between one part of a farm or neighborhood from being cut off from another. This brings on a multitude of contracts between the public and the owners of lands along the line of a canal, for making and keeping up bridges through all future time.—And if there be any road crossing the site of the Canal, a bridge must be maintained at the public expense forever, that the highways may not be interrupted. This expense of bridges must continue to be levied in perpetuity by tolls upon the Canal, and through all time act as a burden upon the transportation of goods. In regard to Railways these difficulties almost entirely vanish. Men and horses can cross them any where without injury, and all that is necessary for the crossing of wheels is a piece of timber let into the ground along the side of the iron rail, and high enough to prevent the wheels in passing over it from touching the rail before it decends upon some little stone pavement laid down upon the other side. In this manner provision is made for any road on which waggons or carriages cross a railway.—I am not aware that the bridges over the great western canal of New York have ever been numbered, but after having passed with personal observation from one end of that Canal to the other, it is conjectured that in the whole distance of three hundred and sixty-three miles, the number of bridges is not less than four hundred. In stating this, it is thought likely to fall short of the reality rather than to exceed it. In these circumstances convincing evidence must appear, that the maintenance, and repairs, and attendant expenses of Canals must always be greater than are requisite for a Railway.

5. It is much to be apprehended that Canals may render unhealthy the parts of the country along their route. The motion of the water in a Canal, if there be any, is exceedingly slow, so as to approach stagnation. This is especially the case in long levels, unless the Canal be made with such ascent as to occasion a current, which for convenience of navigation is admitted as little as possible.—Even the original rapidity of rivers, where the water is sometimes dashed by falls and agitated by rapids, does not prevent them from producing disease at certain seasons, along their banks and in their vicinity. This effect may be experienced even in northern latitudes, but it is especially to be dreaded and deprecated in a southern climate like ours. No such consequence threatens the inhabitant or the traveller upon a railroad. It is a primary object in pursuing the line of such a structure to shun as much as possible the intersection of marshes & streams of water.

6. Another circumstance suggested by the peculiar nature of our southern country, gives an advantage to Railroads in comparison with Canals. All our principal rivers originate in the mountains near the western extremity of the state, and have their channels considered generally, nearly parallel one to another.—Hence the land between these rivers, lies in ridges, from the western extremities of the state towards the ocean.—These ridges often form levels, without much interruption by streams or vallies. It is upon such ridges, that it is well known some of our best roads are formed. A Railroad laid off by a skilful and practical engineer with reference, to this form of our country, would, in all probability, have greater advantages for so long a line as 250 or 300 miles, than nature has bestowed on most other parts of the world. Were a Canal attempted from the same distance in the interior, the long summers of our southern latitude, drying up all our smaller streams, and rendering very precarious, supplies of water even from the larger tributaries, would make it necessary for such a Canal, that it might be fed with certainty, to confine its course to the margin of some main river. Thus it would be perpetually interesting to deep ravines which occur at small distances along the banks of a principal river. The consequences must be, numerous and large embankments, deep cuttings, bridges or aqueducts, rocky excavations, locks and culverts, all of which are occasions of the heaviest expenses in the completion of Canals. A Railroad along extensive ridges, generally tending towards the point of destination, must be attended with signal advantages in escaping most of these embarrassing obstructions.

7. It is now ascertained that Railways may be constructed with all the necessary strength and firmness, out of wood, at a cost little more than half of that which must be incurred in making them of Iron. If this be true in the northern part of our country, it must be eminently so of our own state. The lasting and substantial pine abounding in our low country, and the no less solid oak of the western part, would leave us nothing to desire in compactness, durability, and cheapness of materials. The work too, would be of a sort that could be executed by our own people, under the direction of an Engineer, as well as by any that could be found in other countries. It is computed that the interest of the money which must be paid for the iron more than for the wooden Railway, is more than sufficient to defray the expense of renewing it, at the time when it shall become necessary. The consequence must be that the latter is the cheaper of the two in the end, and it requires far less funds for its first accomplishment.

It has appeared then, from the whole comparison here made, that for many reasons Railways are preferable to Canals.

1. Canals must generally be much longer than Railways, between the same extreme points. 2. A mile of Railway even if it be of iron is less costly than a mile of Canal. 3. As large burdens can be transported with a given power in a given time, upon the one as upon the other. 4. The perennial, that is, the continual expense of maintaining a Canal with bridges and repairs is greater than that which is incident to a Railroad. 5. Canals, especially in a southern climate, may well be dreaded as sources of disease. 6. The face of our State, the parallel courses of our rivers, and the continuous ridges between them, are peculiarly favorable to the Railroad. 7. Railways of wood are scarcely more than half as expensive as those of iron. Their inferior cost then, compared with that of canals, must give them greatly the preference to an economical people contemplating some method of removing their difficulties of commercial intercourse among themselves, and with other parts of the world. CARLTON.

From the Charleston Courier.

ADAMS AND JACKSON.

Mr. Editor—I have no objections that the friends of General JACKSON should eulogise his splendid military achievments, during the late war with England; that they should pronounce him free from the vices of ordinary men, and rank him with the fathers and founders of our republic. I have the same right to enjoy my own opinion of men and things, and shall without prejudice or partiality, take the liberty of publishing it.

After a full examination of all the sources of information, I am persuaded that General Jackson, has his dark spots, which cannot be concealed by the splendor of his renown. He possesses a decision of character, a spice of tyranny, which renders him more fit for the field than the forum. During his short and glorious career, he more often opposed and suspended the operations of the civil authorities, than WASHINGTON did through the whole course of his long, laborious revolutionary struggle. The whole life of WASHINGTON exhibits fewer stains of arbitrary power, than marks the short reign of Jackson. The object of both may have been the same—the welfare of their country. But WASHINGTON was scrupulous and conscientious in the means he used—Jackson grasped all within his reach, and justified them by the end he had in vew. But where is the man who can exhibit a character parallel with Washington's?

Let us place General *Jackson* by the side of a luminary of less magnitude, his rival and competitor, *John Quincy Adams*. General *Jackson* was compelled at a tender age, to resort to the American army for safety, as his native state was every where harassed by foreign and domestic foes. The time, place, and circumstances of his birth, rendered it impossible for him to obtain that education, which was necessary to nurture and mature his native genius. The back country of North and South-Carolina was at that time barren of information; so that our Hero could gain but a scanty pittance of science from the best established Schools. Nor was his opportunity greater when he moved to the wilderness of Tennessee. He enjoyed none of these luminous and dignified examples, which older countries afford, to stimulate the youthful mind to the acquisition of knowledge, of virtue and of glory.—Under all these circumstances, how was it possible for him to excel at the Bar, on the Bench, or in the Senate? Hence the world knew little of *Jackson*, nor was there any thing in his life to admire, or applaud, till half a century had passed over his head. He was elected to a number of civil offices of some consequence, but finding his talents unequal to the task of sustaining them, with an honest candor peculiar to himself, he resigned them to the people. The fame of his intrigues, his petty bickerings, the cock-pit, and the race ground, we will pass over in silence. Soon after the commencement of the late war, he was found suffering every privation in successfully combatting the Savages in the wilderness. Great praise is due to his patience and his fortitude; though not a species of warfare in which many laurels could be gathered, he exhibited traits of consummate generalship in procuring supplies in the wilderness—in preserving his own popularity, and at the same time, keeping in strict subordination his army, suffering under fatigue and famine. He has been accused of an unnecessary effusion of Indian blood, of cruelty to their women and children; whether true or false, I am willing it should rest in oblivion. Let us follow him to New-Orleans, the birth place of his imperishable fame.—There his skill and his bravery were conspicuously displayed. He made the best possible use of all the means within his reach—with raw militia, he triumphed over disciplined troops led on by the first Generals of Europe. How much advantage he may have gained from the contempt in which his army was held by the enemy, how much by the peculiar situation of the place, and what part of the praise is due to the officers under his command, I shall not pretend to determine; there is glory enough left to place him on the list of consummate Generals. But in what history does the man live, who ever, before *Jackson*, was deified for the success of a single battle, or a short succession of battles? I grant that his triumph at N. Orleans was highly beneficial to his country; that it saved the sack and the sufferings of an important city, and was gained without much expense of blood and treasure. The success of Gen. *Gates*, at Saratoga, under the then existing circumstances, was of vital importance to his country;—who ever thought of wreathing his brow with a civic crown? Camden is a witness of the instability of human event, and in how short a time the glory of a victory may be destroyed by a defeat. Was *Washington's* fame based only on the two signal victories of Trenton and Yorktown, a short lapse of time would render it illegible on the pages of history. *Cesar* was said to have fought 170 pitched battles, and to have conquered 300 Nations, before he aimed at perpetual Dictatorship. But allowing *Jackson* to be the greatest Soldier in the world, it would not make him a Statesman—he had no means of becoming one—he has had no experience in the Courts of Europe, nor in the Cabinet of his own country. It does by no means follow, that because he excels in one profession, he is qualified for every calling; his own life proves the contrary. I am astonished that his friends are willing to run the risk of tarnishing his well earned laurels, in offering him a candidate for the first civil honor in the gift of the people, and especially while such men as *Crawford*, *Clay*, *Cheves*, *Calhoun* and *Clinton* can be obtained. I have no inclination to detract from his fame, or to deprive him of the reward of his services. I consider his character, however, a compound, made up of ordinary materials, with here and there a splendid patch of exquisite colors. May he find a niche in the temple of fame, not by the side of a *Cesar* and a *Cromwell*, but near a *Greene* and a *Washington*.

John Quincy Adams' youth was spent in the shade of a College. He there laid the foundation of that eminently literary character for which he is so justly famed. He enjoyed all the advantages of the best society, and the first seminary of learning on the Western Continent. Flashes of his youthful genius were often exhibited to the public, and published to the world. He was, early in life, a conspicuous Counsellor at the Bar, and his unrivalled eloquence was heard in the Senate. The father of his country caught the sound of his fame, and appointed him to an important Foreign Mission. He has since been honored as a scholar and statesman, in the first Courts of Europe. Mark the opinion of *Washington*, in a letter to his father, whose delicacy was about to remove his son from public office, at the commencement of his Presidency: "I consider him the first in our diplomatic corps." Was ever an opinion better verified than his. Point out the man, in ancient or modern times, whose course has been marked by more integrity, talents, success and splendor, than *John Q. Adams*. His great talents have always been backed by an upright moral character, that defied the tongue of detraction. When envy or malice has dared to attack him, they have always shrunk back in confusion. Truth, and the good of his country, have been his guide and polar star. His fame has not been acquired at the expense of human sufferings, carnage and death; it is not the fame of battles won, which dazzles the giddy multitude, exalts the Military Chieftain; and not unfrequently blazon on the escutcheon of the usurper and the tyrant. His fame has been acquired by a long and arduous struggle in the developement of truth. He has been highly instrumental in fixing our basis more firm and exalted than the ancient republics of Greece and Rome could ever boast. The unerring mind of *Washington* discovered his merit—*Jefferson*, *Madison*, and *Monroe*, availed themselves of his talents, and his country has reaped the rich reward of his labors. Forty years have witnessed the steady course of his increasing fame, untarnished by few errors of the head, and none of the heart. Every President, and every Administration, since the establishment of our Constitution, have honored him as a politician and statesman. He is yet before the people, full of health, active and unequalled in industry, and they do rejoice that the example of the father of his country will permit them to enjoy his services a few years longer. *John Q. Adams* may have his spots, but like those of the grand luminary of Heaven, they are enveloped in the brightness of his splendor.

CANDIDUS.

—:-:-:-:-:-:-:—

The American Colony in Africa.

EXTRACTS

From the August No. of the African Repository.

German Mission to Liberia.

In the June number of the Repository for 1825, will be found copious extracts from an interesting paper by Mr. Ashmun, on the subject of a missionary establishment in Africa, and in the January number for 1826, two letters from the Rev. Theophilus Blumhardt, Superintendant of the Missionary College at Basle, Switzerland, making sundry inquiries in behalf of the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society concerning the best measures to be adopted for the introduction of Christianity among the African tribes. Dr. Blumhardt states in his letter to Mr. Ashmun, that he was encouraged to address him in consequence of the perusal of his remarks on African Missions transmitted to him in one of the periodical publications of our country. To these inquiries, Mr. Ashmun made a very able, full (and it now appears) satisfactory reply, which has induced the society to determine upon establishing a Mission in Liberia.—Christains in the United States must feel the influence of this example.—Our African colony opens the way into a missionary field of vast extent and unusual promise, where numerous facilities will be afforded to exertion, and few formidable obstacles stand opposed to the influence of truth. No where will the march of christianity, probably, be more rapid, or her triumphs more signal than in Africa. It gives us great pleasure to know, that the American Board propose to send Missionaries to Liberia, and we hope their intentions may be fulfilled without delay.

William H Fitzhugh, Esq.—The following account of the plan, adopted by this gentleman, (one of the Vice Presidents of our society) will be read with interest, and we hope at no very remote period, may be extensively adopted. The plan resembles, in some degree, that which was many years ago pursued by the Hon. Joshua Steel, Vice President of the London Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, who, being proprietor of a large estate in Barbadoes, became so entirely convinced that the management of his agent was both unprofitable and destructive to his people, as to embark, at the advanced age of eighty, for the purpose of effecting a reform. A particular account of his very successful experiment (which we hope at a future time to present our readers) is detailed in a pamphlet by Mr. Clarkson, entitled "Thoughts on the necessity of improving the condition of the slaves in the British Colonies," &c. The extract which we now publish from the Alexandria Gazette, shows that the benevolent intentions of Mr. Fitzhugh will probably be realized.

"It is truly gratifying for us to be able to state that Wm. H. Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, who owns a great number of slaves, is now endeavoring to improve their condition, and has adopted a plan somewhat similar to the above related, but even more liberal in its details. He has settled two families of his slaves on small farms attached to the Ravensworth estate, which they are to cultivate as tenants. They are to pay him a rent for the land and for the stock furnished them, but *nothing for the hire of themselves*. He keeps a regular account with them, giving them credit for all the products of their farms, and charging them with the rent, and with such necessaries and comforts as they require, which are always to be furnished by him, to prevent them from making any injudicious use of their money. The balance of their earnings is to go towards the purchase of their freedom, or to be appropriated for setting out in the world the more deserving among them, whom he intends to liberate. He furnishes them with a team for ploughing whenever they require it, for which he charges them a moderate hire, and he gives them credit for all the days work they do for him.

"He informs us that the experiment thus far has been very satisfactory. The first family has been settled in this way about six months, during which time they have been unusually industrious, and have shewn a laudable pride in keeping the farm in order. The second family has just been settled, and he intends to pursue the same course with others if he shall be successful. We feel great hopes that this benevolent and patriotic enterpise will crown with success, and that it will encourage others to "go and do likewise."

A part of Southern Africa, hitherto but little known, and recently visited by Mr. Miles, Superintendent of the South African Mission, is said to present a wide field for missionary efforts; the country is fertile, capable of sustaining a large population the people are numerous, and ready to receive the gospel, and the facilities of communication with the colony are easy and numerous.

The ignorance of the people of the arts of civilized life, is displayed in the fact incidentally mentioned, that "when they saw our waggons descending the Banks of Bashoe, they at first sight took them to be living creatures, and the wheels to be their legs, with oxen walking before them."

A brig from the coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, came to anchor off Trinidad, 29th June. She landed the negroes at night and entered 31st, under Dutch colors.—This was her third trip within a short time. 130 negroes died on the passage.

COM. LABORDE.

An intelligent officer of our Navy was in the habit of seeing Commodore Laborde, during the last summer, on the West India station. He describes Laborde as a fine gentleman and a very gallant officer. So much pleased was the Spanish Admiral with the equipments of one of our frigates, that he was determined to rig out one of his own upon her model. He accordingly requested as a favour of the American Capt., that he would permit his (Spanish) artificers to take the measurements of her various fixtures; and he proceeded to avail himself of the permission. The frigate was undergoing a considerable alteration, to adapt her to the American model, when our frigate left the West India station. It was even said, that he intended to adopt the same names. So far did he carry his principle of imitation, that he had sent his examiner into the cock-pit, for the purpose of taking the shape and dimensions of the surgical knives, saws and other instruments. The Surgeon politely offered him the loan of the instruments themselves; which was declined. It was Laborde's custom to speak in the highest terms of the achievments of our Navy, the skill of our officers, and the equipments of our vessels.

[*Richmond Compiler.*

Legislature of New York.—Mr. Brasher on Saturday last, offered for consideration, in the House of Assembly, the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur herein,) That the following amendments ought to be incorporated into the constitution of the United States, as a safeguard against the improper exercise of official patronage:

1st. That no person who shall have been elected to the office of President of the United States, shall be eligible to be elected a second time.

2d. No Senator or Representative in Congress shall receive any civil appointment either from the President of the U. States, or the President and Senate, during the term for which he shall have been chosen a Senator, or elected a Representative, nor during one year thereafter.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, transmit a copy of the preceding resolutions to the Senators and and Representatives in Congress from this State, with an earnest request that they will use their best exertions for obtaining the adoption of the foregoing amendments, or other amendments, substantially equivalent.

Consumption.—A medical gentleman residing in Prince William County, Va. has addressed a communication to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, describing the powerful effects of a simple plant, called *Liverwort* in a case of formidable pulmonary disease. The patient had been for five years subject to a distressing affection of the lungs, during which period he frequently discharged from half a pint to a pint of blood at a time. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be tho't of, had been tried in vain.

In this desperate situation he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefit, and in four or five weeks, every violent symptom had vanished: No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter—a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh & strength rapidly, and such a change in his whole appearance, as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.—[*Ral. Reg.*

Longevity.—Old Arthur Wall of Wake Forest, of whom some notice was published two years ago, in the Register, completed the hundred and ninth year of his age, on the 15th ult. A few days ago, he walked three miles, but said he was somewhat fatigued and thought he discovered by it, that old age was creeping upon him.—[*Ibid.*

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1827.

JOHN FORSYTH is elected Governor of Georgia, without opposition.

On the opposite page will be found an article from the Charleston Courier, in which the claims of the two candidates for the Presidency are dispassionately laid before the public.

President Adams dined at Baltimore on the 16th with the Cincinnati of Maryland, and the officers and soldiers wounded in the battle of North Point. He arrived at the seat of Government on Wednesday last. The National Intelligencer says, that his health and strength have been materially improved by the journey to his native state, and the relaxation it afforded from the close attention which he habitually gives to his public duties.

It will be seen from our extracts to-day that Mr. Sergeant, the administration candidate, is elected a representative in the 20th Congress from the city of Philadelphia, which has been represented as the strong hold of Gen. Jackson.

COUNTERFEITS.--We saw yesterday (says the Baltimore American) a twenty dollar counterfeit U. S. Bank note, of the New Orleans Branch. It is signed Thomas Wilson, Cashier and N. Biddle, President; and is made payable to the order of, and endorsed, Charles S West, Cashier. The words "*Office of Discount and Deposit in*," in imitation of letter press, are indifferently executed. This note was received yesterday at one of our city banks, but was subsequently discovered to be a counterfeit. Altogether it was well done, and would be readily taken by most persons. We learn that it was brought from Adams county, Penn. where, it was believed, there are many of the same kind in circulation.

FORGERY.—A check with the forged signature of Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland, for the sum of $7760, was presented at the Union Bank yesterday, and paid without hesitation, the forgery being remarkably well executed. Payment was made in part with a bill for $5000, which was afterwards changed for smaller bills in the U. S. Branch Bank, and some of these were again changed at other Banks. Up to last evening, the person who committed this daring act had eluded detection.

An attempt was made to obtain the sum of $2700 with another forged check on the Merchant's Bank. The teller, from some circumstance thought proper to make an inquiry of the book keeper, and on returning to the counter, for the purpose of paying the check, found that the person who presented it had became alarmed and fled.—[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

New York Races.—The purse on Friday of $300—three mile heats—we understand was finely contested. The first heat was won by Mr Elliott's horse Richard III—the following two heats, by Mr. Goles's Sportsman, who of course took the purse.

At 12 o'clock, previous to the commencement of the races on Thursday, the celebrated horses Eclipse and Henry were sold at auction, on the ground, in front of the judges' box, by Mr. James Seton. They were both purchased by Mr. Ludlow, of Claverack, in this state—the former at $8,050; the latter, $4,100.—[*New York Gaz.*

Pennsylvania State Elections.

The National Gazette of Saturday, says—"As yet, the election returns from the interior of this State are not such as enable us to judge *positively* of any results. We infer, however, that in Lancaster, Lebanon, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, the administration party has displayed more strength and obtained more success, than its antagonists expected, or will now admit. In a few days, we shall have *certainty*."

Extract of a letter, dated
LEBANON, (PA.) Oct. 10.

"Our Jackson Democrats got the nomination of the ticket, and nominated two Jackson men. The people, however, would not sustain their nomination. Charles Gleim and Philip Wolfersberger, both friends of the Administration of the General Government are elected."

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS

We have no information of the elections in New Jersey except the following extract in the Philadelphia National Gazette of Friday.

Extract of a letter dated Bridgetown, Cumberland county, N. J. Oct. 11.

"In Cumberland county, the Adams ticket has succeeded throughout, with a majority equal to the most sanguine expectations of the party—and a more strongly contested election has not been witnessed for a long time."

"GREENCASTLE, Pa. Oct. 10—*Signs of the Times in Pennsylvania.*—For the Senate, in this election district—

Administration.—Mr. Fullerton,	361
Jackson.—Mr. Smith,	93
Majority for Mr. Fullerton,	268

For the Assembly in this Dist.

Administration.		*Jackson.*	
Robinson,	325	Walker,	195
Reynold,	291	R. Smith,	135
Berlin,	280	Ward,	125

In Mercersburg and Loudon, the two adjoining Districts, the Administration candidates have a majority. Mr. *Fullerton*, you will recollect, was formerly a member of the House of Representatives of the United States."

Philadelphia Election.—The election for a Representative in the 20th Congress, came on in Philadelphia Tuesday the 12th inst. At the closing of the polls in the various wards, the aggregate number of votes given in was ascertained to be 5248; of which John Sergeant received 2702, and Joseph Hemphill 2546, leaving a majority in favor of Mr. Sergeant, the Administration candidate, of 156 votes.

Mr. Powel, the Administration candidate for State Senator, was elected by a majority of 328 over the Jackson candidate.

The Delaware papers received yesterday give the full returns of the late election in that State. They present the following result:

	Bayard.	Johns.
New Castle County	1677	1308
Kent do.	893	1302
Sussex do.	1183	1538
	3753	4148

Leaving a majority in favor of Mr. Johns of 395 votes. The Delaware Journal says—"The Administration candidates, Senators and Representatives, in Kent and Sussex counties, have all been elected.

The Wheeling Gazette, referring to the Convention at Richmond, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket, in favor of Mr. Adams, says—"The citizens of this County, who are nearly unanimous for the Administration, will, no doubt, hold a meeting, and appoint delegates." The Convention is to meet in Richmond, on the 8th of January.

The U. S ship *John Adams*, Captain SHUBRICK, arrived at the anchorage ground off Town Point yesterday forenoon, in 19 days from Pensacola; all healthy on board except a few catarrhal cases. The sloop of war *Natchez*, Capt. BUDD, was at Pensacola; the sloop of war *Hornet* and schnr. *Grampus* were out on a cruize, but daily expected at that place.

Commodore PORTER's squadron sailed 7 days before the J. A. on a cruize. It consisted of the frigate Libertad, and brigs Guerrero and Herman.

In political contests, such as the one which now pervades the Union, individuals are glorified or reviled in a strain of monstrous hyperbole. The disgust which this extravagance is fitted to excite, must be aggravated by the consideration that he who is most grossly abused or inordinately extolled, would, without any real difference or increase of merit or demerit, receive the very contrary treatment in the same quarters, if he chanced to be the adopted candidate, or *vice versa*. Manifold obloquy or eulogy is lavished upon a man merely according as he happens to have determined in the choice of candidates. This circumstance does not escape the observation of the mass of our citizens; and the consequences are—that but little faith or weight is conceded to what is poured forth pro or con; that few, if any proselytes are made; and that parties become more and more exasperated against each other and prone to commit greater excesses. If congress should prove intemperate, during the approaching session, on the *Presidential* question, the *action* and *reaction* between the heated politicans at Washington and the raging zealots throughout the country, will produce scenes and results shocking in themselves and most discreditable to the national character.—*Nat. Gaz.*

ITEMS.

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone. The venerable JOHN EAGER HOWARD, the distinguished Patriot and Soldier of the Revolution, died at Baltimore on Friday night the 12th inst.

Expected Naval Action.—The brig Golden Grove, at New-York from New-Orleans, reports that a heavy cannonading, of from 4 to 500 guns, had a short time previous to her departure, been heard off Mobile. It was supposed that the Mexican and Spanish squadrons had met at that place and engaged in combat. No further particulars had been received.

A late Paris paper says—

"A few days ago some masons, occupied in pulling down an old house near the Church of Notre Dame, found a wooden box, which contained several pieces of gold and a necklace with the portrait of Maria Louisa, which is said to be worth 200,000 fr.

The Rev. Adam Empie, of Wilmington, North Carolina, has accepted the station of president of William and Mary College, Virginia.

MARRIED,

Near this town, on Sunday evening last, by Thos. Bell, esq. Capt. JEREMIAH KING to Miss KEZIAH RHODES, daughter of Mr. Cornelius Rhodes, all of this county.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Bacon—10 a 12 1-2 per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—37 1-2 a 40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 90 a 100
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 6 7.
Gunpowder—per keg $6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 30 a 35 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 37 1-2 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 45 a 50.
Molasses—per gallon, 45 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $11 a 11½.
Pork—mess per lb. $15.
Sugar—per cwt. $11 a 12.
Do. Turks-Isl. 75 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

18th, Schr. Susan, Wright, from Plymouth, N. C. in ballast.

" Schr. Experiment, Richardson, from Charleston, in ballast

22d, Brig Mary Hart, Hall, from Boston, with merchdze.

CLEARED.

21st, Schr. Experiment, Richardson, for West Indies, with lumber.

DEPARTED.

19th, Schr. Susan, Wright, for Currituck.

23d, Schr. John Rodman, Butler, for New Haven, with lumber.

To sail to-day,

Schr. Phœbe S. Williams, Bennett, for New-York, with staves, corn and flaxseed.

The Subscriber

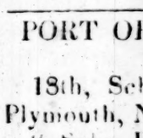
Intends leaving this place next week, and will probably be absent 2 months. All persons having work in his possession can get it by applying at the store of John C. Ehringhaus and paying the cash.

William Simpson.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,



A beautiful bay Horse, gotten by Sir Archie; will be five years old next spring, may be seen by applying to Mr. Geo. Musgrave, near Butler's wharf.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 24. *Bt.*

LEGHORN BONNETS

WE will open to-day a package of the above article, among which are some of a superior quality, and will be sold at unusually low prices.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Bolting Cloths.

A few pieces for sale by

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Books & Stationary.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale the following articles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Murray's Grammar, Exercise, Introduction and Reader—Walker's Dictionary—Daboll's, Pike's, and Jesse's Arithmetics—Cumming's and Morse's Geography and Atlas—Testaments—Bibles—Spelling Books—Copy and Cyphering Books—Copy Plates—Slates, Pencils, Ink and Quills.

An assortment of blank books—Cards—Pocket Books—Memorandum do.—Writing Paper—Rice do.—Rogers' Silver steel Penknives—Pocket do.—Razors and Straps—Shaving boxes—Genuine Naples Soap—Pocket Combs—Tooth Brushes—Lorrillard's Macaboy Snuff—Camphor—Mace—Nutmegs—Cloves—Court Plaster—Shoe Brushes and Blacking. Besides a variety of Fancy Articles.

ALSO,
Johnson's Dagon PLOUGHS.

ALMANACKS

For the year of our Lord

1828.

Wm D. Gordan, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Fall and Winter Goods

We have received by the late arrivals from the North a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Blue, black, steel mixt & drab Cloths,
Blue and drab Cassimeres,
Plain black and fig plain and col'd Bombazettes,
Blue and steel mixt satinets (some very fine,)
Rose, point and duffle Blankets,
White, red, green & yellow Flannels,
Green Baize, heavy drab Kerseys,
Woolen, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery,
Cotton Cambricks, jaconett, mull mull and book Muslins,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Diapers,
A great variety of S fine & common Prints,
Black fig. and plain col'd Canton Crapes and Robes,
Superfine black Nankin Crapes,
Black Bombazine, blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Yellow, scarlet and flag Silk, do.
Black and col'd Italian Crapes, very fine,
Cambrick and furniture Dimities,
Bleach'd, brown, striped and laid Domestics,
3-4 and 5-4 indigo checks, cotton Yarn.
HATS--a general assortment of mens' fine beaver and castor hats, 15 doz. wool do. assorted.
SHOES—ladies fine Morocco and prunelle, a large assortment of negroes coarse shoes and bootees and womens' and boys' calf do—and a general assortment of Groceries—all of which have been bought on advantageous terms and are offered for sale at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.

Oct. 24.

Don't Delay !!

THIS DAY
15,000 Dollars
May be had for only $5,

by purchasing a Ticket at the Office of

WM. D. GORDAN,
IN THE
Dismal Swamp Canal
LOTTERY,
TO BE DRAWN TO-DAY.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000
1	3,000
1	2,500
1	2,000
1	1,600
1	1,500
1	1,196
4	1,000

Besides prizes of $500's, 400, 300, 200, 100's, &c. Tickets $5; half $2 50; quarters $1 25—to be had at the office of

Wm. D. Gordan.

Elizabeth-City.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

EVENING.

This is the hour when mem'ry wakes
Sweet dreams that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past.

She brings before the pensive mind
Dear thoughts of earlier years,
And friends that have been long consigned
To silence and to tears.

The few we liked, the one we loved,
Come slowly stealing on;
And many a form far hence removed,
And many a pleasure gone.

Friendships that now in death are hush'd.
Affection's broken chain,
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd,
In mem'ry live again.

I watch the fading gleams of day,
I muse on bright scenes flown,
Till after tint they fade away—
Night comes—and all are gone.

—:.:*:.:—

"He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip admires,
Or for star-like eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires;
As old Time makes these decay,
So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle though s and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle never-dying fires.
Where these are not I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes."

From the Philadelphia Album.

TO THE EDITOR.

Permit a giddy, trifling girl,
For once to fill your poet's corner;
She cares not how the critics snarl,
Or beaux or macaronies scorn her;
She longs in print her lines to see;
Oblige her, (sure you can't refuse it,)
And, if you find her out, your fee
Shall be—TO KISS HER—if you choose it.

E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LAFITTE,
OR THE
BARATARIAN CHIEF.

A TALE.

(CONTINUED)

'Mortimer,' answered Mr. Mornton, 'I believe you to be innocent, and that this man has met the fate he intended for yourself; but can you establish your innocence? Your declaration will avail nothing; his friends are powerful; you are comparatively a stranger; the penalty of the law will overtake you unless you prevent it by instantaneous flight.—Most sincerely do I regret this unhappy occurrence, since it leaves but the alternative of flight, or disgraceful death: A vessel of mine has left the wharf this morning but will not pass the bar till you can reach it;—it is bound to Havana;—from that place you can reach New-York without difficulty,—or should circumstances render it possible for to appear in this place in safety, most gladly would we welcome you to our mansion. You will decide immediately; I will myself make the necessary arrangements for seeing you on board the vessel if you choose—there you will be in safety; if otherwise,——

I looked at Mary—she understood my meaning.

'Fly, Mortimer,' said the lovely girl, 'fly, fly;—would to heaven I could fly with you! preserve a life dear to others as yourself;—this storm will blow over and we will yet be happy! Innocence in this case will avail you nothing—you will find your enimies powerful and implacable!'

'Mary,' said I, as I clasped her convulsively in my arms, 'I go because you command, because you desire it; but I feel as though I should subject myself to a living death by a separation from you:—Farewell! and whatever may happen remember that Mortimer is yours and yours alone!

I carried the fainting girl in my arms to her chamber, again pressed her to my bosom, again kissed her snowy forehead, tore myself from her, & in company with Mr. Mornton hastened to the wharf.

'This gentleman,' said Mr. Mornton to a number of boatmen who were standing on the wharf, 'wishes to get on board the Speedwell before she passess the bar; name your prices, and huzza for the oars.

'We would willingly oblige you, sir,' answered one of them, 'but its plainly impossible. Father Neptune himself, could not work a boat against this swell!'

'It must be done,' said Mr. Mornton.

'It cannot be done,' answered the other.

'It will be done,' replied Mr. Mornton, 'remember you make your own terms,' taking as he spoke a handful of silver dollars from his pocket.

'These fellows look tempting to your oars, lads! but if we take three times the usual fees you will not think it unreasonable; we cannot afford to run the risque of becoming food for sharks in such a sea as this for nothing.'

'Here is four times the usual amount.—Away as if for life or death,' said Mr. Mornton.

I pressed Mr. Mornton's hand; entreated him to neglect no exertion in my favour, and sprung into the boat which immediately pushed off

'Mr. Mornton is quite flush with his cash this morning,' said the master of the boat, 'but he knows his object; some speculation to add to his already overgrown fortune.'

'When George gets Mary it will go as fast as it comes,' answered his companion.

'George doesn't catch the finest girl in Charleston so easy,', replied the other; 'I heard one of the clerks at the warehouse say this morning that a young merchant from the north was all the toast now, and if that is the case you may depend George's hopes are all aback.'

'Head to the starboard!' exclaimed the master, at that moment a wave struck us and filled the boat with water; "bale away lads! one more such wave as that and we shall be drinking grog in Charon's ferry boat!'

We, however, reached the Speedwell in safety at the instant they were getting under way, and I bid a sad adieu to the place where was concentrated all my hopes and all my fears, and I retired to the cabin reflecting that I was separated from Mary perhaps forever!!

Our voyage was prosperous until we arrived at Key West, when we were hailed by a small black looking schooner, bearing the Spanish colors, and ordered to send our papers on board. Some little delay occurred, and a shot was fired at us which passed between our masts, without, however, doing any injury. The mate went on board with the papers, but was instantly seized, stabbed to the heart, while the rest of the boat's crew attempted to save themselves by jumping overboard, with the hope of reaching the Speedwell by swimming. But one reached us as repeated volleys of musquetry were fired at them from the pirate, and they sank forever; while the waves were crimsoned with their blood. It was a dead calm at the time, and two boats, filled with ferocious looking wretches, had left the vessel evidently with the intention of boarding us; and they succeeded after a desperate conflict, in which they lost nearly one half their crew. When they at last reached the deck, we were instantly overpowered but what was the fate of the vessel I knew not, as I was knocked down at the termination of the conflict, and remained senseless for several hours.—When I recovered I found myself on board the pirate with several of the gang standing round me, and to my inquiries, what had become of the Speedwell and crew, only one answer was given,—'We sent them to h—ll together, for their obstinate resistance and you would have been there too, had we not owing to the confusion of the moment and your being covered with blood, mistaken you for our lieutenant, and brought you on board before we discovered our error; but cheer up, you are now safe—for d—n it, if, bad as we are we would murder any body in cold blood, but when our blood is up look to the consequences.'

The vessel, with the plunder, was taken in among the Keys which line the coast of Cuba, and on one of which these villains had an establishment; where myself, a few of the crew, and a part of the armament of the vessel were landed, while she proceeded to Havana to dispose of the plunder of the Speedwell. Day after day, and month after month passed away, and no information whatever was received of the vessel which had left us in that desolate and hopeless condition. My companions became raving, and it required the exertion of all the influence I possessed to keep them from murdering each other. Nor were my sensations much more agreeable than those of my companions. I reflected almost to madness on the opinion that must be formed of me by my indulgent uncle in New-York, and my adored Mary and her benevolent father in Charleston. There was no possibility of escaping from this place, as there was not wood enough on the island to construct a raft which would float a man across the waters which separated us from the main land.

After we had remained nearly half a year, and after every project of escape had failed, a boat which had drifted from some wreck struck upon the island, and its appearance was hailed with rapture by myself and my companions. In this we coasted Cuba and arrived in safety at Havana. Here I found the seamen who had taken care of me when on board the piratical vessel suffering under the effects of the wound I received in defending the Speedwell. From him I learned that the piratical vessel, immediately on her arrival at Havana was seized on the complaint of a British agent, for an attack upon one of his majesty's vessels, and in consequence had with her crew been sent to Jamaica for trial. They were found guilty of the most barbarous crimes, and every man of them executed. He was himself fortunately on shore at the time of the seizure, and by that means escaped. I had learned from my companions that the crew of the Speedwell were every one destroyed, and after taking out such articles as were deemed most valuable, she was scuttled and sunk. Once at Havana my resolutions were soon formed and a favourable opportunity occurring, I determined to repair immediately to Charleston, in defiance of every danger. The image of the lovely Mary, pale and weeping as when she bid me farewell, haunted my imagination whether sleeping or waking. I had suffered so much during my residence amongst the morasses of Cuba, and my complexion had by constant exposure become so sunburnt that I was confident should secrecy be necessary on my arrival, I stood in little danger of detection. But be that as it would, there was no danger I would not have cheerfully encountered to have listened to the sweet accents and enjoyed the delightful company of Mary. I left Havana and reached Charleston in safety;—the vessel anchored in the Bay, and with a palpitating heart I proceeded in the boat for the city. It was dusk when I presented myself at the door of Mr. Mornton's residence, and with a faltering hand knocked for admittance.

The door was opened by the same servant who attended when I had before resided with Mr. Mornton. I was shown into the same room where I had so often sat, but on inquiry for Mr. Mornton, I was informed that he was out on business, but would return in an hour. I told the servant I would wait his arrival—took up a volume which was lying there, and seated myself with apparent composure. Every thing in the room reminded me of her I most wished to see; a beautiful full length portrait of her was suspended over the mantle piece, and on opening the book the first thing met my eyes were the following lines in the well known writing of Mary:—

"Ah, why delays his wish'd return?—
Forgive me, [fer'd
O, forgive me, Mortimer! but joys de-
Makes my heart sick, and hope with all
its pow'rs, (bosom!—
Can scarce suppress the anguish of my
But peace each murmur, fate itself may
strive, (mine."
But cannot sever, thy faithful heart from

The agony of suspense was intolerable; I longed to inquire for Mary, but prudence forbid. I perceived that the servant had entirely forgotten me, and I awaited with impatience the arrival of Mr. Mornton. I walked the room; I listened to every step with the hope of catching the sound of the light and fairy footfall of the lovely Mary. The hour passed away and Mr. Mornton arrived. I spoke; he knew my voice instantly, and seized me by the hand.

'Good heavens! Mortimer, can it be you?' exclaimed Mr. Mornton, 'or is it only an illusion to mock my senses and aggravate my misfortune.'

'It is no illusion—I am your own Mortimer,' I replied;—'O! where is Mary; for heaven's sake let me see her—let me fly to her.'

'Good God!' answered Mr Mornton, grasping my hand convulsively, 'are you yet to hear the fatal story? Are you yet to learn that Mary is in heaven? Yes—she is gone—gone for ever!' added he, as the tear trickled down his cheek, and fell warm upon my hand.

I could not weep; I could not speak; and it was with difficulty I could support myself from sinking to the floor.—The agonies of expiring nature, I am convinced, will never exceed those of that moment, when every prospect of happiness was at one fell blow destroyed, and hope, the last anchor of the wretched, torn from its moorings.

'O, God!' I cried, when my agitated feelings permitted the power of utterance, 'why was I spared to endure this extremity of wretchedness?—Why was I preserved to suffer the agonies of a living death?'

'My dear Mortimer, accuse not Omnipotence rashly,' said Mr. Mornton; 'I loved her as well as you—Ah! I feel too well I loved her; my heart was bound up in the happiness of Mary; but nothing earthly could save her from the conqueror's arms. Oh! Mortimer, these hands have closed her eyes; this bosom received her last sigh; and her dying exclamation, 'My dear father I am listening to the company of my faithful Mortimer!' still sounds in my ears.'

His grief found vent in tears, and summoning all my fortitude, I ventured to make an inquiry respecting her decease, and the time the heart-rending event took place.

'You will remember,' answered Mr. Mornton, 'the manner in which you left Charleston. Though it was immediately known that Mr. Hanson fell by your hand, my endeavours were successfully exerted in preventing any attempts to pursue you till you were safe beyond their reach, and as the event is one of no uncommon occurrence, it soon ceased to be a subject of remark, and Mary flattered herself that soon you would be able to return to this place and visit your friends in safety. In the mean time no information whatever was received of the Speedwell, and we began to fear that she had perished at sea and all on board had been lost. It was not until after several months of painful suspense that the account of the execution of the pirates reached us in the papers from Jamaica:—In their confession the capture of the Speedwell and the murder of all her crew, occupied a prominent place, and accounted with awful certainty for your long silence.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Good advice to Young Ladies.

From fourteen to sixteen, lace as tight as possible, and you will be sure of having a weak side all your life after; which will not only be a benefit to the apothecary, but qualify you for a lady.

If your feet are comfortable in shoes number three wear number one and a half; and when you are married, your husband will be delighted to hear you talk of the corns on your toes.

Always swallow down flattery; if it be not palatable at first, custom will make it delicious.

If a fool and a man of sense both address you at the same time, discard the latter, and you will gain credit.

Always profess sincerity, but never practice it; it would be too unfashionable.

Always wear a busk, for if of no other advantage, it will make you look elegantly mis-shapen.

Be a prude or a coquette; a medium course would be too vulgar.

Never own your age to be more than 23, until after you are published.

As soon as you are married, throw off all reserve; that is the *bon ton*

If your husband be a pious man, you must trifle with serious things, that he may show his love by trying to reclaim you.

If you have children indulge them in every thing, and they will the sooner be free from maternal care.

If your husband be confined by indisposition, take that opportunity to go abroad; for then you can show your solicitude in the evening, by inquiring how he has got thro' the day.

If nature has given you a good appetite and a healthful constitution, impair both as soon as possible and entertain your friends with complaining.

Be a furious termagant; for it is the best antidote to pulmonary complaints.

How to keep churches and dwelling houses cool.—During the extreme heat of summer our houses of public worship, as well as our dwelling houses, may be kept perfectly cool and comfortable by a little attention—let the windows and doors be opened, a little before sunrise, and shut by seven o'clock. The blinds and shutters, if there be any, should likewise be shut, to prevent the glass being heated and conveying the heat within. If the doors be closed till the heat of the day, when the room is required for use the air will be found of the same temperature that it was in the morning, when the room was first shut up.

This fact depends on the same principles as the evenness of the temperature of our cellars which are cold in summer and warm in winter, solely because the exterior air is excluded from them.

A gentleman on his way from Boston to Vermont, stopped at a tavern where he met an inquisitive country fellow, who said to him, 'where have you come from, if I may be so bold?' 'Not bold at all, I came from Boston.' 'Where are you going, if I may be so bold? I am going to Vermont. Who are you going to see there, if I may be so bold? I am going to see the widow *M*——. Are you a married man, if I may be so bold? I am a widower. Are you going to marry the widow *M.* if I may be so bold? That's too d—d bold!'

Some persons complain of their share of trouble; but the cares of life are the ballast of our barques—They are heavy and unpleasable; but they keep our vessel from oversetting, foundering and losing even the precious articles on board—Some ships are so buoyant and crank, that you must almost sink them with ballast to prevent their being top-heavy. Some turn on their beam ends, fill, and sink, as soon as circumstances remove this ballast, tho' the owners have been anxiously seeking this removal as a blessed desideratum. How often do we see the careless overturned!

"God gives us, with a father's care,
How'er unjustly we complain,
To each their necessary share
Of joy and sorrow, health and pain."

There are times and seasons in which every one is given to reflection. In those hours we are either approved by our conscience, or are stung by the keen feelings of remorse, and it is in those hours we feel most sensibility and we most highly the blessings of religion. It is a great and a common error into which men have fallen, that religion is gloomy. It is the very contrary; it throws a cheerfulness over every thing; it heightens the enjoyment of every pleasure, and sooths the anguish of every pain. When a man is worn out by the toils and troubles, which every day brings along with it, when his family and friends, all those whom he held dear to him, have been snatched away by the hand of death, when in looking around him, he cannot find a ray of true love and friendship beaming in the countenance of any one; 'tis then he experiences the benefits of religion; 'tis then he seeks the repose of his closet, and holds communion with his God; and 'tis then, when bereaved of every friend on earth, he looks to heaven, and there beholds a friend who will never desert him. With it you are independent of the world; without it you are a slave to the changes and chances of fortune. It is a source of happiness to its votary, whether walking the sequestered vale, of life, or visiting the busy walks of fashion. Who that languish in sickness and despondency in a foreign land, with that has pined on the weary bed far from his home, and the scenes of his youth, with no well known countenance to visit him, and no hand to smooth his pillow and minister to his wants, but that of a stranger, who that has been in such a situation but has felt the want or experienced the benefits of religion? It is an ornament to youth, a support to old age, a solace in solitude, and a comfort in affliction. It possesses a charm, which loses none of its lustre from the lapse of time, and brightens as it looms on the ocean of eternity.—[*Salem Gaz.*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.